Wm L. Marten

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,
From a Rouen paper of September 19, called the BULLETIN.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal.

The French Republic and her moſt faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal, deſirous of re-eſtabliſhing the relations of commerce and friendſhip, which exiſted between the two ſtates before the preſent war, have given their full powers for entering into negociation for that purpoſe, to wit; the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, to Citizen Charles La Croix; and her moſt faithful Majeſty to M. le chevalier d'Aranjo Dezevedo of her ſaid Majeſty's council, gentleman of her houſehold, chevalier of the order of Chriſt, and her envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary; who after having exchanged their reſpective powers have concluded the preſent treaty of peace.

ARTICLE I.

There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and her moſt faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal.

II. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe as well by land as ſea, to count from the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty; that is to ſay, in fifteen days from Europe and the ſeas that water its coaſts, and thoſe of Africa on this ſide the equator, and three months after for the countries and ſeas ſituate to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.

III. The ports, cities, places, and all territorial poſſeſſions of either of the two powers, in whatſoever part of the world, which ſhall be found occupied or conquered by the arms of the other, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored without requiring any compenſation or indemnity, and in the times fixed in the preceding article.

IV. Her moſt faithful Majeſty engages to obſerve the moſt exact neutrality towards the republic and the other belligerent powers; a like neutrality ſhall be obſerved by the French Republic in the event of a rupture between Portugal and the other powers of Europe.

In conſequence, neither of the contracting powers, during the courſe of the preſent war, ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other, by virtue of any treaty or ſtipulation whatever, (public or ſecret) any ſuccours in troops, veſſels, arms, ammunition, proviſions or money, by whatever name it may be called, or under whatever denomination it may be.

V. Her moſt faithful Majeſty ſhall not admit together in her large ports more than ſix veſſels of war, belonging to each one of the belligerent powers, nor more than three in the ſmall: the prizes made by their veſſels of war or privateers reſpectively, nor the privateers themſelves ſhall be received, except in caſe of diſtreſs of weather and imminent danger, in the ports of her moſt faithful Majeſty; they ſhall depart as ſoon as the danger is over. All ſales of merchandiſe or captured veſſels ſhall be ſtrictly prohibited.

The French Republic ſhall adopt the ſame rule, in regard to veſſels of war, privateers or prizes belonging to the European powers, with whom her moſt faithful Majeſty ſhall be at war.

VI. Her moſt faithful Majeſty acknowledges, by the preſent treaty, that all the countries ſituated to the northward of the limits hereafter deſignated, between the poſſeſſions of the two contracting powers, belong the entire property and ſovereignty to the French Republic; renouncing as much as ſhall be neceſſary, both for herſelf, her ſucceſſors and heirs all the rights which ſhe might claim to the ſaid countries, by whatever title, and ſpecially in virtue of the 8th article of the treaty concluded at Utrecht, 11th April, 1713. Reciprocally, the French Republic recognizes all the countries ſituated to the ſouth of the ſaid line, as belonging to her moſt faithful Majeſty in conformity to the treaty of Utrecht.

VII. The treaties between the two Guyannes, French and Portugueſe, ſhall be determined by the river, called by the Portugueſe Calmenie, and by the French Vincent Pinſon, which empties into the ocean, to the ſouthward of Cape North, at about 2 degree north latitude; they ſhall follow the ſaid river up to its ſource after the right line drawn from its ſaid ſource towards the eaſt, to Rio Blanco.

VIII. The enterance, as well as the entire courſe of the ſaid river Calmenie, or Vincent Pinſon, ſhall belong as to the entire property and ſovereignty to the French Republic. But the ſubjects of her moſt faithful Majeſty, ſettled on its borders, and to the ſouth of ſaid river, ſhall not however be interrupted in the free uſe of the ſame, and without being ſubject to any duties from its entrance, in its courſe or in its branches.

IX. The ſubjects of her moſt faithful Majeſty, who ſhall be found eſtabliſhed to the northward of the above diſignated frontier line ſhall be at liberty to remain, on ſubmitting to the laws of the republic, or to retire, and tranſport their goods and moveables, and to alienate the lands which it ſhall appear belongs to them:—the right to retire and diſpoſe of their goods, moveables, and immovables, is reciprocally reſerved to the French, who may be found ſituated on the ſouth of the line of the frontier:—the exerciſe of the ſaid right is veſted in the one as well as the other, for two years, to commence from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

X. There ſhall be negociated and concluded as ſoon as poſſible, between the two powers, a treaty of commerce, founded on the baſis of equal and reciprocal advantages.

[In the mean time it is agreed,

1. That the commercial regulations ſhall be eſtabliſhed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the citizens and ſubjects or the two powers ſhall enjoy in the territories of each other all the rights, immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by the moſt favoured nations.

2. That the proviſions and merchandize the produce of their ſoil and manufactures ſhall be reſpectively admitted, if ſimilar proviſions or merchandize of other nations, are or ſhall be, and the ſaid proviſions or merchandize ſhall not be ſubjected to any prohibition, which ſhall not equally affect, ſimilar proviſions and manufactures imported by other nations.

3. That nevertheleſs the French republic being able to offer Portugal only a very trifling vent for her wines, and which cannot compenſate the introduction of French cloths into that kingdom, matters with reſpect to theſe articles ſhall reciprocally remain in their preſent ſtate.

4. That the duties of impoſt and others upon the produce and merchandize of the ſoil and manufactures of the two powers ſhall be reciprocally regulated and collected upon the footing to which the moſt favoured nations are ſubjected.

5. That on the impoſts thus regulated, both parties ſhall allow a diminution in favor of the merchandizes produced by the manufactories or the ſoil of the ſtates of each of the two powers, provided they are imported in national veſſels, laden on account of merchants belonging thereto, and ſent directly from ports in Europe of the one, to ports in France of the other party:—this diminution as well as the ſpecies of merchandize to which it ſhall apply, ſhall be regulated by the treaty of commerce to be concluded between the two powers.

6. That as to the reſt, all ſtipulations relative to commerce, inſerted in the preceding treaties between the two powers ſhall be proviſorily executed, in all reſpects not contravening the preſent treaty.]

XI. Her moſt faithful majeſty ſhall admit into her ports French veſſels of war or of commerce, on the ſame conditions as the veſſels of the moſt favoured nations. Portugueſe veſſels ſhall enjoy in France the ſame reciprocity.

XII. The French conſuls and vice-conſuls ſhall enjoy the privileges, precedence, immunities, prerogatives and juriſdictions, which they enjoy before the war, and which thoſe of the moſt favoured nations enjoy.

XIII. The ambaſſador or miniſter of the French republic at the court of Portugal, ſhall enjoy the ſame immunities, prerogatives and precedencies which the French ambaſſadors enjoyed before the war.

XVI. All French citizens, as well as all the individuals compoſing the houſehold of the ambaſſador or miniſter, of the conſuls or other accredited and acknowledged agents of the French republic, ſhall enjoy, in the ſtates of her moſt faithful majeſty, the ſame liberty of worſhip, which the moſt favoured nations enjoy in this reſpect.

The preſent article and the two preceding ſhall be obſerved reciprocally by the French republic towards the ambaſſadors miniſters, conſuls and other agents of her moſt faithful majeſty.

XV. All priſoners made on one part or the other, comprifing the marines and ſailors, ſhall be given up in the month counting from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, on paying the debts which they ſhall have contracted during their captivity.

The ſick and wounded ſhall continue to be attended in the reſpective hoſpitals; they ſhall be given up as ſoon as they are cured.

XVI. The peace and good friendſhip re-eſtabliſhed by the preſent treaty between the French republic and her moſt faithful majeſty, ſhall be declared common to the Batavian republic.

XVII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified and its ratifications exchanged in two months, counting from this day.

Done, agreed, concluded, ſigned and ſealed, to wit, by me Charles Delacroix, with the ſeal of external relations; and by me, Chevalier d'Aranjo, with my ſeal at arms. At Paris, 23d thermidor, 5th year of the French republic, anſwering to the 10th of Auguſt, 1797, (old ſtyle.)

(Signed)

CHARLES DE LA CROIX, and
ANTOINE D'ARANJO DAZEVEDO.

GERMANY.

Extract of a letter from Manheim, dated September 7.

This day the Imperial troops begin to encamp near Schoetzingen. This camp will conſiſt of 72 ſquadrons of cavalry, and 20 battalions of infantry.

The regiment of Kalemberg departed this morning for the camp. It will be replaced by that of Ferdinand.

By the fourth inſtant the different camps will be formed.

General Count La Tour will command that of Schoetzingen; that of Ludwſbourg will be under the orders of baron de Staader, and that of Donau Eſchingen, will have the Prince of Fuſtemberg for commander.

The archduke will ſet off the day after to-morrow to review theſe camps.

We are aſſured that after performing this tour, his royal highneſs will return and eſtabliſh his head quarters within our walls.

Theſe military preparations ſeem to deſtroy the favourable hopes we had entertained of approaching peace. In the mean time, it would be extremely uſeful to both parties, as well as to the general tranquility of Europe. If the war continues, both ſides of the Rhine will be devaſtated.

They are already impoveriſhed by the numerous requiſitions and by the preſence of the ſeveral armies on its borders, who require for their own conſumption all the proviſions of the firſt neceſſity. The miſery of the wretched inhabitants is at its height.—Commerce is deſtroyed—public inſtruction languiſhes, and agriculture threatens an entire ſterility for the enſuing year.

HAVRE, September 23.

Yeſterday the American ſhip Birmingham Packet, capt. Edward Kelly, ſailed from this port, bound for Philadelphia.—Whilſt yet in the harbour, ſhe was boarded by the privateer Le Hazard, capt. Quibet, of Cherbourg, which had ſailed from this place the ſame morning, on a cruize. The crew of Le Hazard, after having had poſſeſſion of the ſhip for five hours; which time they ſpent in examining her cargo, papers, &c. were compelled to relinquiſh her, upon the appearance of ſeveral Engliſh frigates.—One of theſe immediately gave chace to the privateer, which ſhe captured and burnt, in the face of a very heavy cannonade from the batteries.

The editor of the French paper aſks—What could have been the intention of Le Hazard, in boarding a neutral veſſel in a French harbour, and bound to a neutral port?

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late Col. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Cheſterfield county, are requeſted as ſpeedily as poſſible to furniſh a ſtate of their claims ſpecifying the nature of the ſame—and thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid decedent, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers, that they may be enabled to diſcharge all juſt demands without delay.

JAMES ROBERTSON, } Acting
JOHN BRANDER, } Executors.
November 9, 1797. (co 6w.)

THE creditors of SAMUEL CHEESEMAN, dec. are requeſted to take notice, that on the firſt day of December next, a dividend will be made of what money is in our hands, agreeable to the ſums annexed to their names in the ſchedule of the deceaſed's effects.

HORSBURGH & KENNAN, }
D. MACKENZIE. } Truſtees
Peterſburg, Nov 10, 1797.

FOREIGN ADVICES,

By the brig INTEGRITY, arrived at Charleston from London.

LONDON, September 29.

A council was held on Wednesday of all the cabinet miniſters, except the Earl of Liverpool, when, we underſtand, it was finally determined that parliament ſhould meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs on Thurſday the ſecond of November next.

The Iriſh parliament is prorogued by a proclamation dated the 15th inſt. from the 21ſt inſt. to Tueſday the 24th of October.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet in the channel. Some of the ſhips have already reached port, and the remainder are hourly expected in the river and other places to which they are deſtined.

A Vienna letter of the 9th, ſays the Italian army of the imperialiſts, conſiſting of 132,000 men, is to be reinforced by the recruits and troops of the line, which every day paſs through that city.

The report of the return home of a principal part of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, becauſe the court of Liſbon will only permit ſix ſhips of war to remain in the Tagus at one time, is now ſaid to be without foundation. The court of Liſbon has not yet ratified the late treaty with France; and we are told, that his majeſty's miniſters have inſtructed the Hon. Robert Walpole, our miniſter there, to notify that if her moſt faithful majeſty's miniſters ſhould adviſe its ratification, that it will be regarded by our court as a declaration of hoſtilities. General Stuart, who was coming home, is to remain at Liſbon.

The Spaniards are making active preparations to beſiege Gibraltar, but the garriſon is in ſuch an excellent ſtate of defence that the governor is not in the leaſt fear from their hoſtile movements.

Orders are now executing at Plymouth from the navy-board, for 1000 tons of naval ſtores, to be ſhipped at Plymouth, for the ſupply of his majeſty's dock yard at Gibraltar.

The late Negociation.

The following are given us as the outlines of the late conferences between Lord Malmeſbury and M. Treilhard.

M. Treilhard, on arriving at Liſle, immediately waited on Lord Malmeſbury, and after uſual ſalutation, addreſſed his Lordſhip as follows:—"My Lord the French government has charged me to acquaint your excellency, that the events which have lately paſſed in France have not altered the *ſincere diſpoſitions* of the executive government for peace; and it has therefore determined to conclude it on the baſis delivered by M. Letourneur, at the commencement of the negociation. The French government has nothing more at heart than to reſtore good harmony between France and England, according to the principles which may ſecure the poſterity of the two nations." At the ſame time M. Treilhard preſented a paper to Lord Malmeſbury, containing the *ultimatum* of the French government.

Lord Malmeſbury, after having read the paper with attention, replied to M. Treilhard—"Among the objects contained in the paper you have put into my hands, there are ſome of the utmoſt importance, and on which it is neceſſary I ſhould conſult with my colleagues; but I think I may ſay there are ſome points which are inadmiſſible. However, there requires time to reflect on a buſineſs of ſo very important a nature, before I can give you a catagorical anſwer."

Treilhard then aſked his lordſhip whether he had full powers to treat on the baſis that was propoſed; to which Lord Malmeſbury replied—that he had full power to treat for any terms; but that his inſtructions did not permit him to accept of the propoſitions offered without firſt communicating with his court.

"My Lord, ſaid Treilhard, the government which ſent hither, has charged me to ſignify to you that if your inſtructions do not allow you to accept of the conditions I have delivered, you ſhould quit Liſle within twenty four hours." Lord Malmeſbury replied, "Sir, tell your government that I ſhall be out of Liſle within eight hours." The parties then bowed to each other and retired.

The meſſage of the directory to the councils upon the breaking off of the negociations at Liſle, is a very curious production. It runs thus:

"The Executive Directory informs the councils, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Malmesbury, having ſeen the failure of the late conſpiracy, has thought proper to retire from the republic; but the directory declare they ſhall be ready to make peace whenever it can be done, conſiſtent with the honor and dignity of the republic."

If we may credit a private letter from Hanover, on the 12th inſt. his Royal Highneſs, Prince Adolphus, who at preſent reſides in that city, is to be married to the young widow of the late prince Louis of Ruſſia, daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and niece of her Britannic majeſty.

Her moſt *Faithful* majeſty, in jilting Mr. P[illegible] has acted in ſtrict conformity to the *moral* precept—*Keep no Faith with Heretics.*

Buonaparte left Milan on the night of the 22d, and at Roveredo and the other places thro' which he paſſed was received with much parade. He has deprived many functionaries of the Milaneſe tribunals of their offices for imputed inciviſm.

The Ottoman porte was buſied with martial preparations; in Albany alone, 30 thouſand men have been raiſed.

The Pacha of Scutari has ſent two Deputies to the directory of the Ciſalpine Republic, propoſing a ſyſtem for revolutionizing the Greek iſlands, and other Turkiſh provinces: Candia and Morea are in a ſtate bordering on revolt. The propoſition has been referred to Buonaparte

Seventy-two Inſpectors and ſix Commiſſioners have been appointed at Venice with unlimited powers to take cognizance of the actions and writings of the citizens, one of whom was arreſted on the 22d ult. for giving as his opinion that Venice would be ceded to Auſtria. All the cities in Venetian Terra Firma had a conference by deputation at Baſſano. After 15 days deliberation, it was reſolved to demand to be united to the Ciſalpine Republic.

Two deputies had in conſequence been diſpatched to Milan, to announce this reſolution, and in the name of 1,200 000 Venetians require this incorporation. This deputation had been referred to Buonaparte whoſe opinion on the ſubject was not known, but will probably be governed in his deciſion by the Congreſs at Udina.

At Rome a forced loan of 6 per cent. is levied on all clerical property, to diminiſh the circulation of the old paper currency, the depreciation of which had contributed to the embarraſſment of the State.

September 30.

The high price of bread is a very ſerious grievance; but it muſt be acknowledged that all poſſible means are taking to detect the artifices to which that grievance is to be imputed, and to fruſtrate the deſigns of monopoliſing ſpeculators. Of this the inferior order of the community ſeem to be fully ſenſible; for though the evil preſſes hard upon them, they impute it to private fraud, not public neglect.

The price of wheat was rather lower yeſterday at Romford market 18s. 10s. per load was the top for the old ſamples.

It is with infinite pleaſure we obſerve, that, notwithſtanding the rupture of the negociation at Liſle, a communication is ſtill kept up between the Engliſh and French governments, from which it is not unlikely ſome happy conſequence may yet reſult. A French flag of truce arrived at Dover yeſterday morning, with diſpatches, which were immediately forwarded to London, and in the courſe of the afternoon they were received at Lord Grenville's office. We are unacquainted with the nature of their contents; but they are underſtood to relate to the propoſed renewal of the negociation.

A letter from Liſle ſtates the general expectation of Lord Malmeſbury's return thither as he had ordered his lodgings to be kept for him fifteen days; and the French plenipotentiaries remained there on the 29th.

The *Bulletin de Paris* affirms that couriers have been diſpatched, with orders to the different commanders in chief to attack the enemy in all points; but this article appears to require confirmation.

The feſtival of the anniverſary of the republic, was celebrated with much ſplendour. No accident happened, notwithſtanding the aſſemblage of one hundred and ſo odd perſons La Reveilliere Lepaux pronounced a panegyric on the Republic.

After grateful acknowledgements for its preſervation, he pretended that "the executive directory had not experienced a moment of more joyful ſatisfaction than the preſent" At the *camp de Mars*, the preſident addreſſed thoſe aſſembled, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, which began with theſe words: "Thanks be to thee, ſovereign Regulator of the deſtinies of the Univerſe! let praiſe be rendered unto thee! France is a Republic!" Notwithſtanding the extreme length of this oration, not a word has eſcaped the Preſident which relates either to peace or war.

Among the emigrants who returned to Paris and have been arreſted in conſequence of the recent proceedings in that capital, the following perſons were mentioned:—The ſon of the Duc de Lavaguyon, Prince de Carency; Monſieur de l'Aigle; Monſieur le Duc de Choiſeul; M. Duchylau, Biſhop of Chalons ſur Saone formerly almoner to the Queen; Le Prince de Poix; Lamoignon, ſon of the keeper of the ſeals; Ducluzel; Alexander Laborde, ſon of the *ci devant* court banker; Le Marquis d'Eſtampes; Comte d'Ecquevilly; Comte de Gruel: Vicomte de la Belmaye; Marquis Daniean; Baron de Concy; Chevalier de Courtin; de Sainte Croix; Comte de Hautford; Comte de Haulay; Marquis de Neſle; Marquis de Breteuil.

At Vienna the war tax was announced for the enſuing year, and the hoſtile preparations were uninterrupted; the Imperial army in Italy had been augmented to 180,000 men—yet theſe are regarded as meaſures of precaution, and not conſidered as indicating a probability of the prolongation of the war.

A mutiny was about to break out lately in his majeſty's ſhip Triumph, in conſequence of puniſhment being inflicted for the diſorderly conduct of four of the crew. The firmneſs of captain Effington and the other officers, ſupported by the marines, was, however, effectual in reſtoring order.

On the 13th inſt. the Prince of Wales packet, fell in with the Spaniſh prizes under convoy of the Victory, Britannia, St. George, and a 64 gun ſhip of Oporto, ſteering for England, all well; ſo that in a few days, we may expect to hear of their ſafe arrival.

Dollars. The directors yeſterday iſſued a notice that dollars will ceaſe to be current at the bank after the 31ſt of October, and till that time they will exchange thoſe which have been legally ſtamped for other money, at the rate they iſſued them, viz 4/5 each. They will, however, not take leſs that 50 at a time

A miniſterial paper has got up a ridiculous ſtory of Rewbell the French Director, drubbing Talleyrand Perigord the Miniſter for foreign affairs, for expreſſing an opinion in favour of peace, ſo ſeverely with a bundle of papers, that he was obliged to keep his bed two days It is not eaſy to conceive how the Journaliſt has reaſon to know the truth of this anecdote. Such things have been, however. It has been reported that the King of Great Britain uſed *to kick his miniſters for his amuſement.*

Accounts from Rome, ſay, that the general contempt for devotion, has induced the government to prevent the prieſts from hurrying through the maſſes, none of which are to laſt leſs than 20 minutes; and any perſon not paying proper attention to the Hoſt is to be arreſted on the ſpot.

The Morniks, a vaſt foreſt upon the mountains in Turkey, about ſix miles from Blod, in Sclavonia, was lately ſet on fire by the extraordinary heat. It burned twelve days; all attempts to quench the fire having proved abortive.

The emperor of Ruſſia has made Louis the XVIII. a preſent of two millions of Roubles, to enable him to purchaſe an eſtate in Ruſſia and Germany. The emperor has likewiſe charged prince Kourkatſch to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may deſire to enter the ſervice of Ruſſia.

The emigrants, prieſts, &c. are returning by thouſands to Switzerland. Not leſs than 6000 had paſſed through Baſle on the 18th inſt. but not being permitted to ſtay, they moſtly took the road to Conſtance.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOCHE

Yeſterday morning we received Paris papers of the 24th and 25th inſtant They announce the death of General Hoche, in the 30th year of his age. This unexpected event has given riſe to various ſuſpicions with reſpect to the cauſe of it, and orders have been ſent that the body may be opened, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing the rumours which have been ſpread of his having been poiſoned. The editor of the *Annales Politiques* ſtates the intelligence of this officer's death in the following laconic way: "Republicans! Hoche is dead! Buonaparte is ſick!" A letter from General Debelle, who was with Hoche at the time of his death, ſtates, that he died in conſequence of exceſſive fatigues and great ſenſibility of mind.

General Angereau ſucceeds Hoche in the chief command of the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, and the Rhine and Moſelle: and General Bernadotte is appointed commander in chief of the department of the South, in the room of General Sahuguet. Theſe departments give great cauſe for uneaſineſs to the directory, and Bernadotte is authorized to declare any place within his command in a ſtate of ſiege.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette and his companions are at length delivered from their long and painful captivity. They were releaſed upon the 27th of Auguſt, and by this time they are no doubt arrived at Hamburgh.

To the Directory, and chiefly to a letter from Barras to Buonaparte, they are indebted for their liberation from Olmutz. Before their deliverance, it is ſaid, the Emperor ſent the Marquis de Chaſtellet to procure from M. la Fayette a ſort of compromile on his enlargement, upon which he ſigned the following Declaration, dated Olmutz, July 27, 1797:

"The commiſſion with which the Marquis de Chaſtellet is intruſted, appears to relate to three points:

"1 His Imperial Majeſty wiſhes to aſcertain the true ſtate of our ſituation in Olmutz. I am not diſpoſed to prefer any complaint upon the ſubject; the detailed circumſtances reſpecting it may be found in the letters received or ſent back, which were tranſmitted by my wife to the Auſtrian Government; and if his Imperial majeſty be not ſatisfied by reading over the orders ſent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the Marquis de Chaſtellet any information he may think proper to deſire.

"2 His Majeſty the Emperor and King wiſhes to be aſſured that, upon my releaſe, I ſhall immediately ſet out for America. I have frequently ſignified this to have been my intention. But as an anſwer under the preſent circumſtances, might ſeem to admit the right of exacting ſuch a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

"3. His Majeſty the Emperor and King does me the honour to ſignify to me that the principles which I profeſs, being incompatiable with the ſecurity of the Auſtrian Government, it is his pleaſure that I ſhould not re-enter his dominions without his ſpecial permiſſion. I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myſelf; I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagements inconſiſtent with thoſe rights which my country holds over me. With theſe exceptions, I can aſſure the General Marquis de Chaſtellet, that it is my invariable reſolution never to ſet foot on any territory ſubject to his Majeſty the King of Bohemia and Hungary; conſequently I the underſigned engage myſelf to his Majeſty the Emperor and King, never, at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having firſt obtained his ſpecial permiſſion, provided this engagement is not underſtood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

LA FAYETTE"

The Directory had invited General La Fayette, M. Latour Maubourg, and M. de Puſy, to return to France, where the fourth aſſociate, Alexander Lameth, now is, and this invitation has been renewed ſince the late revolution of the 18th Fructidor; they will probably accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that they are under for the interference of the directory in their favour; but in the mean time we underſtand they are to viſit Spa or Aix-la-Chapelle, to take the waters for the recovery of their health.

October, 1.

Government, deſirous not to leave any means untried to effect a peace, on the return of Lord Malmeſbury, diſpatched propoſitions to the French negociators at Liſle, by Vick the meſſenger, who it is ſtated, was detained at Calais till the return of the anſwer from Liſle, with which he on Wedneſday night arrived at London. On Thurſday night, at eight o'clock, they were laid before a Cabinet council, which ſat till eleven. Every account agrees that the reply of the French is unfavorable to peace.

Tripoli is ſtated to have declared war againſt Sweden, and to have captured three of her ſhips.

After repeated trials, it has been found, nitre can be introduced into the ſyſtem as a ſubſtitute for mercury, in complaints which are the greateſt ſcourges of human nature.

We yeſterday, received letters from Rotterdam, dated on the 26th. They ſtate the weſtwardly winds which had worked up that port, to have ſubſided. The weather had been very bad, but was then fine:—every article of proviſion was enormouſly dear, and expected more ſo, in conſequence of the wetneſs of the ſeaſon, and conſequent injury to the harveſt. Great orders had been received there from ſome London houſes for gin; the demand had enhanced the price. Hoſiery of all ſorts, and indeed moſt articles of Engliſh manufacture were in requeſt. The people anxiouſly looked for peace.

We regret to have to contradict the accounts detailed through the Papers of the two laſt days, of the preſent lenient treatment of Sir Sidney Smith. From an authority on which we can rely, we ſtate, that that gallant officer continues to experience the moſt rigid confinement.

The Lords of the Treaſury have had a Board to conſider a remedy for the high and encreaſing price of bread. Fortunately potatoes are uncommonly abundant.

THE NEGOCIATION.

There was a period in the negociation when it wore rather an auſpicious ſpect—when many well informed perſons, both here and in France, looked with ſome degree of hope, at leaſt if not of confidence, to its ultimately pacific termination. From the revolution of the 4th inſtant, however, even the moſt ſanguine muſt neceſſarily have deſpaired. It was to the ſuppoſed influence of Carnot and Barthelemy in the two councils, ſupported as they certainly were by the wiſhes of the majority of the French people, that we are induced to look for the accompliſhment of the great and momentous object of peace; and the moment of their overthrow was deciſive of its fate.

The ſucceſsful triumvirate in the directory did not believe the concluſions that were drawn reſpecting the line of conduct they would purſue. One of their firſt meaſures, after they were ſeated on their throne of deſpotiſm, was to recall thoſe commiſſioners who had been appointed to negociate at Lille by the conſtitutional government, and to ſubſtitute in their room, creatures of their own, ready to ſpeak the language of inſolence and defiance, and with jacobin malignity to cruſh at once every hope and every chance of accommodation. Every thing that had been done in the courſe of the negociation was conſidered as null—freſh terms were brought forward, ſuch as had been repeatedly rejected, and to which the propoſers knew it was impoſſible to ſubſcribe, and theſe were to be acceded to or rejected, without allowing our plenipotentiary to conſult his employers, or to enter into diſcuſſion on any one point—an intimation was added, that if they were not acceded to in the manner preſcribed, the Britiſh plenipotentiary muſt quit the territory of the republic. The terms propoſed were, that lord Malmeſbury ſhould accede, *at once*, to *Great Britain rendering up every thing which ſhe had taken from France and her allies.*

Had the Britiſh miniſtry been even inclined to purchaſe peace on terms ſo truly diſadvantageous and degrading, the opportunity of choice was not afforded, from the manner in which this inſolent and extravagant propoſition was made. They were not even to be conſulted upon its admiſſibility, and it was a point upon which lord Malmeſbury could have no inſtructions, as it had already been a recognized principle of negociation, that this country ſhould retain

some of her conquests from Holland, and perhaps from Spain. This proceeding of the directory, then, is not only an insult to the British nation, but an outrage against common sense, while at the same time it furnishes the most incontestible proof of the fixed aversion of the ruling faction in France to any pacific proposition.

To the ardent and sincere desire of our ministers to procure peace for their country, we think their most inveterate enemies must now unequivocally subscribe. They have gone lengths to obtain it, which many of their firmest friends have thought too great. We are amongst those who have uniformly been of opinion it was their duty to bring about a peace, if they could do it upon any terms short of unreasonable disadvantage, or actual dishonour. The present is not a war of doubtful or mistaken policy, or of wanton or overweaning ambition. We entered into it for our self-protection when attacked, and for the immediate preservation of our property, our laws, and our religion. Both of these momentuous objects have happily been attained, by the vigilance, firmness, and wisdom of our ministers. The British dominions are not only safe, but our flag has triumphed in every remote quarter of the globe; and our constitution has happily been rendered still more secure by the parricidal efforts that have been made to overturn it. After having accomplished so much in a contest, from its nature pregnant with unparalelled dangers and difficulties, and presenting to us the chance of but little relative advantage, we might with some little degree of justice look to the termination of hostilities, upon terms distant from dishonour, and compatiable with national security. Twice have the British ministers made overtures for peace, and twice unfortunately have they failed—certainly from no unfair or unreasonable propositions on their part, but solely from the existence of those principles on the part of our enemy which first led him to aggression, and have since armed him with more than national animosity. *Delenda est Carthago*, applied to Great-Britain, has been the cry of every succeeding faction since the commencement of the French revolution, and it seems now to be renewed with more than antecedent inveteracy.

While we regret, in common with all the good men of our country, the removal to an indeterminate period of all probability of peace, we conceive that but one sentiment can now animate the British nation. No argument can be adduced of the possibility of peace, without a voluntary sacrifice of every thing which Englishmen have been habituated to think dear to them—the dreadful sacrifice of our constitution, our religion, and our national independence; and we trust that Britons are now as far from a voluntary sacrifice of their honor as would have been the proudest and most valiant of all ther boasted ancestry.

It only remains for us now to act befitting the character which the nation has ever hitherto preserved, as far at least as related to foreign concerns—Let us be united at home, and we need not fear the worst attempts of a foreign enemy. While we speak thus, while we earnestly recommend unanimity and energy, we are not insensible to the hardships and miseries that must necessarily attend the prolongation of an expensive and unprofitable war—but the termination of this war is not in our power—we have not a choice; and, therefore, it behoves us, as we value every thing dear to us, to prosecute it in a manner that may lead our enemies to conclude the accomplishment of their views in its continuance impossible. That their views are not less than the downfall of the British constitution and the subjugation of our country, we may now be fully convinced—objects which we are satisfied can never be attained while an Englishman can wield a sword, or a true English spirit shall remain to be subdued! *Sun.*

☞ We have had no report made on the precise point upon which the negociation broke off; and therefore it is ridiculous to enter into argument on the subject. It is impossible to say whether the directory were extravagant in their terms, or whether our ministers were sincere in the negociation. We must have the documents before us. If lord Malmesbury shall favour us with another letter, which he may do consistently with his former practice; or if the French shall imitate his example, and give a *procès verbal* of the conferences, we shall then be able to discuss the subject; as it is we have only to lament that the country sees no end, under Mr. Pitt's administration, to the horrors of war. *Morning Chronicle.*

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.

On Saturday arrived the ship Greenlaw, Capt. Bell, in 19 days from Grenada; the Capt. informs, that previous to his sailing, intelligence had been received from Martinique, that three frigates and a sloop of war, had summoned Surrinam to surrender.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from the mate of the brig Charleston, capt. Reid, dated Philadelphia, October 26th, to her owner in this city.

"I am sorry to inform you that your brig was captured on the 21st of July last, by a French privateer; the sailors and myself were put on board the privateer, which was taken three days after by the British frigate Phæton, capt. Stopford, on board of which I was kept twelve days, where I was treated with kindness. I then went on board a French prize, bound to Oporto; there I took shipping for this place. Captain Reid remained on board of the brig Charleston: I cannot inform you where she was sent to."

November 13.

An American gentleman of respectability and information in Paris, writes from there on the 24th of September, that General Pinckney and General Marshall, two of our envoys extraordinary, were then on the road from the Hague to Paris; that they were momently expected; that the French government had given directions for them to be treated on the road with the greatest respect; and that he flattered himself, on their arrival, their negociations with the French government would terminate happily.

There are no accounts of the arrival of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. our third envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Vick, the British messenger, had returned to England, from France; nothing of his business had transpired. One of the passengers in the Integrity, says, that he understood a new embassy was to go to France.

Accounts received by her say, that the harvest in England is the worst that has been known for a number of years past; the crops were good, but the great rains which prevailed in August and the beginning of September had been very unpropitious to the getting them in; immense fields of wheat had rotted before it could be gathered. In consequence of this disaster grain of all kinds had risen in price, and continued to rise when the Integrity left England.

The British government, to prevent a scarcity, had dispatched a fleet of vessels to bring grain from the Baltic.

The French privateers had been very successful in capturing British merchantmen; by an estimate made the beginning of September, a larger number had been then captured, than in any other year during the war.

November 15.

Capt. Shotwell informs that he left Curacoa on the 15th of October; prior to his sailing, accounts were received from the Caracas, on the Spanish Maine, which stated that an English frigate, of 44 guns, had been brought in there by her crew, which consisted mostly of impressed men, Americans, Danes, Dutchmen, &c. It was said they had put the officers to death. Capt. Shotwell did not learn the name of the frigate.

September 16.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Daniel Reid, late master of the brig Charleston, of this port, to Thomas Morris, Esq. her owner, dated in L'Orient, September 4.

"No doubt but you will be greatly surprized to receive a letter from me dated in this port of France, until you are made acquainted with the causes.

"On the 21st of July, being then about fifteen leagues N. W. from Cape Ortegal, I was boarded by a boat from a French privateer. The officer, after examining my papers, informed me there was a deficiency in them, as my seamen's articles were not signed by a public officer, and that I must go on board of the privateer with my papers to the captain. I informed the officer that I was sick, and begged him to send my mate, which was done. After keeping him several hours, they let him return on board for his clothes, and in the mean time manned my brig with a crew of their own, and sent three of my men on board the privateer, and the mate with three Spanish sailors whom I had taken as passengers in Charleston; they left three of my men, and fourteen of their's, and gave the prize master orders to make for the first port in France; but, on the 23d in the morning, I was re taken by a squadron of English ships, commanded by Commodore Payne, who shifted the crew and ordered her for England. On the 26th, seven hours after leaving the squadron, we were again taken by a lugger, called the Lucy, and brought here on the 30th. On my arrival I was turned ashore from my vessel to subsist on the benevolence of the inhabitants, with scarcely leave to take our clothes with us.

The difference of the treatment shewn the by British officers from which I experience, you would not suppose could ever exist in the hearts of Frenchmen; we are considered here as their greatest enemies, and are treated as such; but as long as we will support ourselves, we have the liberty of the town.

"I have laid in my claim for the vessel and cargo, and wait the decision of the chamber of commerce, which will be given in five or six days; and as I have no hopes of any thing favourable from that board, I shall appeal to another court at Vans, 12 leagues from this; after which the business, in case the sentence of the latter should be unfavourable, will be laid before the minister of foreign relations, where I shall leave it with Mr. Fenwicke to see it finished, and take my passage from Bourdeaux in the first vessel bound for America.

"It would be wrong to flatter you with hopes of satisfaction, as I entertain none myself, seeing the many captures and condemnations of others, not in the predicament of my vessel, but less culpable, as they were bound to France, and not retaken as I have been. Almost the whole of them have been captured on the same plea, of their articles being defective. Many are the vessels and great is the property of the United States in this country, what it will end in, God only knows. I have written to Mr. Fenwicke, who is now in Paris, endeavouring to clear one of his own vessels, which has been lately taken and condemned for the same reason.—As soon as my first trial is over, I will write to you again."

November 17.

The office of Consul for the United States, at the port of London, is now vacant. Joshua Johnson, Esq. the late Consul, resigned his office and sailed for America, before the ship Sisters left London.

From a late Paris paper.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE.

To the Minister of justice.

"Paris, 21 Fructidor, September 7.

Citizen Minister.

"The pretended Americans, and their defenders, have always maintained that the vessels belonging to the United States never make a practice of carrying with them false lists of their crews. The following is a proof of the contrary:—The ship Mary, bound from an American port to London, was taken and brought into Nantz, by the Faune of l'Orient, because the muster roll produced by the capt. did not correspond with the names and description of the men who composed the crew. We have the honor to transmit you a copy of that list: you will observe, citizen Minister, that it is exactly the same with the copy which the captain of the Mary deposited in the hands of the maritime officers of the port from which he sailed, and that it is in every respect agreeable to the dispositions of the passport, annexed to the treaty of 1778. This shews that the Americans are convinced of the necessity of supplying themselves with authenticated lists of their ships companies, and also that they sell their clearances to the English! This prize proves the propriety of requiring the muster rolls to be produced, and of comparing them with crew, which is the only means of detecting frauds.

"Health and respect,

(Signed)

"DASIEAUIX, of Nantes,
"The Brothers DELPEUX, of St. Maloes,
"THOMAS, senr. of St. Maloes,
"The Brothers BONAT, of l'Orient."

Petersburg, Nov. 28.

The ship Martha, Capt. Babcock, arrived at Boston the 8th inst. from London, in 35 days, but has brought no later news than what was received by the brig Integrity, arrived at Charleston.

The Legislature of the United States have not yet proceeded to any business of consequence for want of a sufficient number of members of the Senate to make a house. The House of Representatives have done no other business than that of appointing committees. It was expected that on Monday the 20th inst. the Senate would make a house, so that it is probable we shall in a day or two receive the President's address.

We understand that letters have been received in Richmond from Mr. Marshall, one of our Envoys to the French Republic, mentioning his arrival, and that himself and Mr. Pinckney had received passports, and were immediately to proceed to Paris.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living on Monk's-Neck road, near Petersburg, on the night of Thursday last, a BAY HORSE, about 11 years old, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, long mane, blaze in his face, and gall'd on his left hind leg, a hanging mane, and switch tail. The above reward will be paid on his being delivered to LUCY EPES.

November 27, 1797.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

One Thousand Barrels of

Indian CORN.

My price for it is Twenty Shillings cash a barrel, or in preference, I will exchange it for Petersburg Tobacco, and allow Ten Dollars per hundred, or for Richmond Tobacco at Ten and a Half Dollars.

I will also exchange forty or fifty valuable Negroes for Tobacco at the same price; indeed such is my information, and knowledge of the scarcity of Tobacco at the European Markets, owing to the very short crop made this, and for several years past, that I very sincerely wish all my Estate, both real, and personal, was vested in Tobacco at 12 Dollars per hundred.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 27, 1797. (6*)

WM. & CHS. CORLING,

ROPEMAKERS;

In POCOHONTAS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that they make and sell all kinds of Cordage and Cables, Seine Rope, Trace Rope, Bedcords, and Leading Lines; where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, may be supplied on the most reasonable terms—also a constant supply of Tar for Sale.

N. B. The highest price will be giving for good clean hemp.

Petersburg, Nov. 26, 1797.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice in the Mercantile business; a youth about 15 years of age, of reputable connexions, who writes a good hand, and understands accounts. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

Nov. 24, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1797.

THE subscriber wishing to close all transactions in which he has been heretofore engaged—requests all persons who have demands against him to make them known, that they may be discharged; and those who are indebted to him, will oblige him by making immediate payment, as it is out of his power to grant any longer indulgence.

(8) JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

The Subscriber,

Being fully empowered for that purpose, will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 7th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late N. and J. Eustis, for cash only,

A QUANTITY of Dry Goods, consisting principally of white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Cards, &c. likewise a Negro Man Servant, and a quantity of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, beds, &c.

ALEX. MORTON.

Nov. 27, 1797. (3)

WINDSOR MILLS.

THESE Mills being completely fixed for manufacturing wheat, and having at length a full supply of water, the public are hereby informed, that the proprietors will give cash for wheat and corn, either at said Mills, or their warehouse near the Market-house, Petersburg. They will also manufacture wheat on as reasonable terms as any mill in this neighbourhood, either by the bushel, or a stipulated quantity of wheat per barrel of flour. Their corn grist mill being entirely appropriated to the use of the public customers thereto, may rely on the utmost care and dispatch, and for its further convenience they have established

A Corn Meal Warehouse

immediately at the Market-house, where good fresh well ground meal will be exchanged for corn (that is good) on deducting the lawful toll—or sold for cash on as low terms as the current price of corn of that day will admit.

FOR SALE,

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Tuesday the 19th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE stock of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of useful articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ALEXANDER BELSCHES.

N. B. I will also rent the plantation for one or more years.

Sussex, Nov. 23, 1797. (2p)

Lands and Negroes for Sale.

On Thursday, the 14th day of December next, at Lunenburg courthouse, being court day, will be sold for ready money, agreeable to a deed of trust, executed to us by John Mason,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 acres, more or less, situated in the said county, on North Meherrin river; being the land purchased by the said Mason of John Barry, and bounded by the lands of said Barry, Stone and Bragg.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, Six SLAVES, to wit: Harry, Ben, Sarah, Bob, Anthony, and Milly.

EPHM. GEE,
JOHN THOMSON. } Trustees.

Nov. 13, 1797. (4w)

NORTHERN POTATOES,

OF an excellent quality, just arrived, and for sale at the store lately occupied by Messrs Stimpson and Hall, in Old street—Where are also for sale, a variety of GROCERIES, together with an assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE; likewise a few Virginia made CHEESES.

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with board, on application as above.

Petersburg, Nov. 16, 1797.

November 9, 1797.

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county, the 28th day of October, a NEGRO MAN upwards of 5 feet 9 inches high, says he is about 26 years of age, calls his name

DANIEL,

and that he came from his master about four years ago last June—he says that his master lives in Southampton county, about six or seven miles from the courthouse, and that his name is Capt. Thomas Gray—he says he lived at a quarter in Suffex county. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

6* HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

FREIGHT WANTED,
For Philadelphia, Norfolk, or New-York.

THE SCHOONER

Good Intent,

Charles Potter, Maſter;

SHE can be ready to receive a cargo in one day's warning; any perſon having part of a cargo, ſhe will proceed the voyage. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Long Wharf, Thos. Croſs, Boot & Shoemaker, Croſs Street, or to the Printer.

The ſubſcriber has for Sale,
IRISH POTATOES, BEEF,

In Barrels,

And ſundry other articles, which he will ſell low for Caſh or Barter.

Petersburg, Nov. 23 1797.

FOR SALE,
The Ship

RITSON,

NOW lying at Broadway; well found, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—ſhe will carry 550 hhds Tobacco. For terms, apply to John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the ſubſcriber

JOHN GRAYSON.

Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1797. (tf)

Sandy Mill.

Richmond, September 21, 1797.

Wanted at the Occoquan Mills,
A NUMBER OF
JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Mills near Colcheſter, or to

ISAAC M'PHERSON, Alexandria.

Jacob Harriſon,

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and oppoſite to Captain Parker's,

An extenſive aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of Superfine, Fine, Midſine and Coarſe BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Roſe BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romſey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worſted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber is deſirous to ſell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and ſtate of North Carolina, on the head of Graſſy creek. On this tract there is a conſiderable quantity of good Tobacco Land ſtill in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premiſes. A farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as a purchaſer would naturally chuſe to view the Land himſelf.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in Dinwiddie county, near the courthouſe, A BLACK MARE, about 16 or 17 years old, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Appraiſed to £ 5.

JOHN PEGRAM, jun.

Dinwiddie, Nov. 16, 1797. (103t)

Harris and Sturdivant,

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, an aſſortment of well choſen

FALL GOODS,

Chiefly adapted to, and comprehending almoſt every article wanted for, Country and Planters uſe; which they are ſelling on very moderate terms.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. 4

FOR SALE,
The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg;

ABOUT one thouſand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jeſſe Brown at preſent reſides; Mr. Oliver will ſhew this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouſe, within half a mile of the ſame.

About 1400 acres in the ſame county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a conſiderable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baſkerville rents one of the plantations at preſent, and will be ſo obliging to ſhew the land to any perſon inclining to purchaſe.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the firſt quality in that part of the county, a conſiderable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened ſufficient for ſix or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will ſhew this land.

Thoſe lands will be ſold very low for ready money, or purchaſers may be accommodated with reaſonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when poſſeſſion is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To ſave trouble to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have depoſited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Petersburg, and Mr. Hugh Wyllie, merchant, in Charlotte, the loweſt prices, and the terms of ſale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with reſpect to the lands in Henry I have depoſited with Mr. George Herndon, of Pittſylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, ſimilar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder,

for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of December 1797, before Mr. James Darrell's door, Petersburg,

THAT well known valuable ſituation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the eſtate of General Charles Harriſon, dec.—at preſent in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fiſh, oyſters, fowl and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needleſs to ſay more. The purchaſer will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Adminiſtrator, or to Mr. John H. Peterſon, or Mr. Benjamin Harriſon, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract ſuppoſed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26 1797. tf

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them, will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments; and ſuch as have any demands againſt them, will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS

On hand, conſiſting of 7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed off at the ſtore occupied by the concern

W. H. SARGEANT Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept 13, 1797. tf

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* * *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

Philip Taliaferro, & Co.

In BOLLINGBROOK STREET, near the VENDUE OFFICE,

Have juſt received from Boſton,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *Men's, Women's, Boy's, Miſſes, and Children's*

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to thoſe before on hand, makes their collection compleat—They will be ſold on very low terms, by wholeſale or retail.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of JOEL EPPS, dec anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the 24th of December next—thoſe who do not render in their claims by that time, will take notice that this adverriſement will be plead in bar of payment—and all perſons indebted to the Eſtate will pleaſe make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.

Suſſex, November 8, 1797. 8

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Cheſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Petersburg, containing 331 acres by late ſurvey—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy ſituation, a private TUTOR, that underſtands the Claſſics; a generous ſalary will be given to ſuch a perſon, well recommended. Letters on which the poſtage is paid, addreſſed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797. (4w.)

John & William Bell,

In addition to a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Have received the FOLLOWING SUPPLY of

Fancy Goods & Groceries,

INDIA Cottons, Sattins, Luſtrings, and Bandannes,
Do. Table and Tea China,
Black Egyptian Ware,

A VARIETY OF

Glaſs and Queen's Ware,

Lady's Seal Skin, Morocco, Kid, and Sattin Slippers and Sandals,

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF

Feathers, Necklaces, & Beads,

A freſh parcel of Teas,
Mouled Candles,
Brown Soap, Gin, Brandy,
Moluſſes, Coffee, Sugar, Bar Iron,
German Steel, &c. &c &c.

Petersburg, November 16, 1797. (eptf.)

THE Owners of the ſhip Martin, Philip Parcell, maſter, (now lying at Norfolk, burthen 365 tons, cuſtomhouſe meaſurement, and carries 670 hogſheads of tobacco;—built by Mr. George Hope, of Hampton, of the beſt materials, and in an excellent manner; ſhe was launched in the year 1793, is now in prime order, and ready for the reception of a cargo) are diſpoſed to ſell her on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the purchaſer giving bonds and approved ſecurity. An inventory of her materials is lodged with Mr. John Foſter, of Richmond, and alſo with Capt. Nathaniel Colley, near Petersburg.

Whoever is deſirous of purchaſing, will be pleaſed to make application to the ſubſcriber on or before the firſt of December next, at which time it will be determined whether the offer is accepted or not.

Capt Parcell will ſhew the veſſel and materials to perſons wiſhing to view them, at any time between this and the 30th inſtant; and if not then diſpoſed of, a freight will be accepted for any port in Europe, capable of receiving a veſſel of her draught of water.

THOMAS RITSON.

N B. There is a parcel of Pig Iron on board the above ſhip, which the purchaſer of the veſſel may have at prime coſt, if he wiſhed to take it.

Nov. 10, 1797. (4)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

Horſes wanted.

WANTED ſeveral *Iron Grey* HORSES, from four to ſix years old, that are upwards of five feet high, and calculated for ſervice. Apply to

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, Nov 8 1797. 8

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcribers STORE, on Saturday night laſt, the following

GOODS,
VIZ.

One piece Blue Forreſt Cloth,
One piece Mill'd Drab,
One piece Green Broad Cloth,
One piece Dark Striped Elaſtic Cloth,
6 or 8 Pair Roſe Blankets,
One Cardinal, and ſome other ſmall articles.

The above reward will be given on the delivery of the GOODS, and conviction of the THIEF—or THIRTY DOLLARS for the GOODS only.

SMITH & HILL.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. (4)

One Hundred Cents Reward.

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber the 1ſt inſtant, a MULATTO BOY, an Apprentice of mine, known by the name of

BUCK ALLEN;

ſon of John Allen,

he is about 16 years of age, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high. If taken within the Corporation I will give the above reward, and if in either of the counties annexed to the Corporation 200 Cents, and if a greater diſtance Five Dollars, on his being delivered to me in Pocahontas.

All perſons are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him away.

DANIEL PECK, Blackſmith.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. (8)

FALL GOODS.

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Petersburg; and Dunlop, Pollock & Co. Manchester,

HAVE at length received a ſupply of FALL GOODS, by the Charles Carter, and other veſſels from Europe, which they are induced (at this advanced ſeaſon of the year) to offer by wholeſale or retail, at reduced prices.

Petersburg, November 20, 1797. tf

Robert Moore,

HAS received by the ſhip Flora, Capt. Colley, and the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Vickery, from Liverpool; alſo by the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Rudd, from London,

An extenſive aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and on ſale, at his Store in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

By the next arrival from Liverpool, he expects a further ſupply of COARSE WOOLENS.

Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1797.

NEGROES for SALE.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Tueſday the 19th day of December next, at the place where John Mann lately kept tavern, in Amelia county, about a mile from Bevell's bridge on Appomattox river, purſuant to a deed of truſt granted to us by the ſaid John Mann, for the benefit of James Blick;

A NEGRO Man ſlave named JAMES, and a negro woman named Abbey, his wife. They are both young, healthy, well made, and well diſpoſed—and James is a moſt excellent waggoner.

DAVID ROBERTSON, DUNCAN MACRAE, } Truſtees.

Nov. 20, 1797.

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county, at the Courthouſe, on Friday the 3d of November, 1797.

George Connaliy, Complainant.
Againſt
Henry Williams Lawſon and George Green, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the Complainants motion by his counſel it is decreed and ordered, that the defendant Geo: Green, be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or ſecreting the debts by him owing to, or the property and effects in his hands of the defendant Lawſon, and the ſaid defendant Lawſon not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of March court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted for two months ſucceſſively in ſome public newſpaper, publiſhed in the town of Petersburg, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this county.

A Copy Teſt,

em* THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.